

# The Washington Times

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING IN THE YEAR.

THE MUNSEY BUILDING, PENNSYLVANIA AVE.

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## OCTOBER CIRCULATION

DAILY. Total gross, Oct. 1912, 1,292,284. Average gross, Oct. 1912, 41,365. Total net, Oct. 1912, 1,073,827. Average net, Oct. 1912, 34,641.

SUNDAY. Total gross, Oct. 1912, 178,791. Average gross, Oct. 1912, 5,784. Total net, Oct. 1912, 149,791. Average net, Oct. 1912, 4,832.

I solemnly swear that the account represents the circulation of the Washington Times as detailed, and that the figures represent all forms of circulation, including copies of the Times which are sold, delivered, furnished, or sent to bona fide purchasers of subscribers.

FRED A. WALKER, General Manager.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this first day of November, A. D. 1912.

THOMAS C. WILSON, Notary Public.

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## THE ALLY OF THE ALLIES.

Cholera probably will prove to be a more convincing argument for peace than any offered by the plenipotentiaries. The first meeting to discuss the terms has resulted in a fizzle because obviously the demands of the Allies had been framed before they received their first serious check at Tchatatja. Negotiations presumably will go on from this point when further authority comes from Bulgaria and Constantinople. But if Nazim Pasha succeeds in beating off the Bulgars, his troops nevertheless will fall in great numbers before the ravages of the plague.

It looks as if the impatient besiegers could now afford to rest in camp while their silent ally is devastating the ranks of the Sultan. Indeed General Sanoff's troops can better afford to let cholera do its work than to persist in the theatrical project of a triumphal march into Constantinople, which from all accounts is no town for a festival.

Meanwhile, as appears from the statement of Sir Edward Grey in the commons, the powers have not even broached to one another the question of intervention.

## HELPING OUT THE POOR BURGLAR.

The Court of Customs Appeals has held that night lights of the sort affected by safe-crackers are non-enumerated manufactured articles, covered by the "basket clause," and cannot be taxed more than 20 per cent. Thus is an unexpectedly moderate impost laid on the implements of what is become quite a common industry.

Without doubt the high cost of living affects the burglar just as it does the rest of us. Perchance, with this evidence of the public's appreciation of his hard position, he will be more moderate in his levies on the coin stocks of country banks and the treasures of unprotected jewelry stores.

Why not extend this principle, and effect a reciprocal arrangement by which, in consideration of tariff favors, cashiers will bind themselves to leave some fixed percentage of assets in the vaults when they hastily leave town, and by which stock manipulators will considerably leave part of the water in the ocean instead of injecting it all into their securities. There seems to be here the germ of an excellent policy for which the customs courts is entitled to thanks.

## THE ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE GOOD PEOPLE AND THE CROOKS.

Now that New York has shown us that it can conduct a criminal trial in a serious and a prompt spirit, and now that it has shown its crooks and gunmen and corrupt police officers that they cannot tip the beams of justice every time they want to, it will be interesting to watch for the next occasion on which New York discovers that its police department is still "protecting" gambling and that the traffic in other vices is just as numerous as ever.

We are submitting these reflections on these questions now because it seems to us that the public opinion of New York has been more elated than it has had any right to be over the detection, prosecution, and conviction of Becker and his hired murderers.

Police Lieutenant Becker was just a crook. The professional gamblers with whom he consorted were just crooks like Becker. Becker thought that it would serve his purpose to hire some murderers to kill a man who was about to "squeal" and spoil the Becker "game." So Becker had him killed.

The killing was done, and it was the crude job of the stupid tools of a crude man; and the prosecuting attorney, Charles S. Whitman, would have been a plain fool had he failed to prosecute the criminals successfully.

Whitman's duty was clear; too clear to call for any exultation over its success. The work that Whitman had to do was obvious; he had to deal with a clumsy crook, and the crook had left a trail behind him as wide as Broadway. The one impressive thing about the whole ugly business was the highly judicial way in which Justice Goff presided over the trial; and, as to that, it is time that we should cease from excitement because some of our judges exhibit a reasonable acquaintance with criminal law and criminal procedure.

But the impressive lesson to be learned from the Becker episode is still a thing neglected, for it touches at the root of the conflict between moral conceptions and administrable legislation that stands back of half the municipal graft and not a little of the professional criminality of every city in the country.

The plain, downright truth is that we, as a people, have failed to realize the practically rigid limitations of statute law as a means of restricting and regulating human conduct and human relations, and that failure today is directly corrupting every one of our

police departments and making thousands of unfortunate women the victims of crooks with a "pull." Instead of treating gambling and other infringements of the moral code as offenses only when they become actual, public nuisances which invade the peace and order of citizens and neighborhoods, we have embodied our restrictions of them in drastic and positive statutes, and as those statutes take cognizance of and denounce as felonies certain human proclivities that are inevitable, those statutes are absolutely inadministrable and a direct cause of police corruption.

The police and the crooks know that those statutes exist. The people who offend against them know that they exist. The police know—as the rest of us know—that offenses against those statutes are inevitable. And in every city today that knowledge is used by large numbers of police and by organized bodies of grafters to extract the price of immunity from the people whom those inadministrable statutes make their victims.

Whenever law invades the functions of the church in matters of religion, or the functions of the conscience in matters of elemental, personal morality, then law becomes an inadministrable ukase and the side partner of crooks and grafters.

And Becker with his accomplices will have been punished in vain unless we set about the practical recognition of this truth.

## CHARITY FOR EX-PRESIDENTS.

The element of facetiousness might as well be dropped out of suggestions about chloroforming our ex-Presidents, if the alternative is such a sacrifice of national good taste as would be involved in permitting their endowment by private philanthropy. Better follow Persia's example and decapitate them; or Turkey's, and lock them up in a safe place.

The magnificent private philanthropies of the last generation are a proper source of pride and gratification. But philanthropy has no business doing those things that can with propriety and dignity be done only by the Government.

This is not to reflect on the excellent purposes of Mr. Carnegie, who is creating a fund from which to pay ex-Presidents \$25,000 a year. His idea is perfectly right. The dignity of the Presidential office demands that men who have held it shall be removed from possible necessity of engaging in activities that might compromise it. Mr. Carnegie undertakes to do what ought to be done, and ought long ago to have been done, by the public in its public capacity.

As between accepting philanthropy for ex-Presidents, and trusting their good taste to protect the traditions of the great office, the latter would seem the more dignified course. But neither is right. A man who has been President ought to be decently provided for from the public treasury. The appearances of Mr. Harrison, after he had been President, as counsel for a street railway system fighting for franchises; or the acceptance by Mr. Cleveland of \$10,000 a year as trustee for the stock of an insurance association, were not edifying incidents, albeit neither gentleman could possibly be blamed for the necessity of earning a living.

A man who has been President must have much to contribute to public thought and discussion. His experience should be a national asset. Mr. Carnegie has this in mind. He has appreciated the public's duty in this connection, and the public having failed to perform it, undertakes to make himself its proxy. But the nation ought not to permit so delicate a duty to be assumed by any private individual of philanthropy.

## THE FIRST WOMAN JURY.

A Kansas woman was last week brought to trial on the charge of stealing four chickens. Whether because it was feared that men could not withstand her tears or her beauty, perhaps, or just because the humor struck him, the judge ordained that she be tried before six good and true members of her own sex.

Nothing else about the trial was noteworthy, except perhaps the fact that through some mysterious influence the ladies of the jury were selected from the fashionable set. The evidence was quietly heard, the jury retired and after a by no means unduly lengthy discussion of the case brought in a verdict of guilty.

What a masculine jury would have done is, of course, matter for speculation. So long as an acquittal was obtained anyway, the evidence of guilt was presumably not overstrong. Possibly had men adjudged it insufficient the cry of "pretty face" or "tears" would have been raised, especially by the ladies. On the other hand, the ladies were apparently not inclined to judge one of their own sex with any undue severity. Perhaps the evidence didn't give them the chance.

So the judge's experiment didn't amount to much in itself. But it might have. The important thing is that the ice has been broken. More experiments of the same kind may be expected shortly; and after them, perhaps, regular jury duty for women.

## RAILROAD EXPERT CROSS-EXAMINED IN COAL RATE CASE

Counsel Tries to Show Transportation Expert Not Qualified to Set Costs.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—Cross-examination of Harry E. Bellis, transportation expert, was resumed by Charles H. Henshaw, counsel for the Philadelphia and Reading railway, at the coal rates hearing today before the State Railroad Commission.

Henshaw's cross-questioning seemed to show that Bellis had not made any observations of conditions in the coal regions. Because of this, Bellis, he attempted to show, was not qualified to propose the rates at which the railroad should transport coal to this city.

One by one the tables of figures showing earnings of the Philadelphia and Reading during a decade of years were taken up by the attorney and attacked on the grounds that they were compiled without an intimate knowledge of the conditions which the road faces.

The cross-examination will be concluded at this afternoon's session, and then it is probable that the summing up of the case will begin. When this is concluded the evidence in the case against the Pennsylvania railroad will be begun.

## ALLEY CONDITIONS AROUSING INTEREST

Pamphlet Descriptive of Tenements in District Published—Sermons on Subject Planned.

"The Inhabited Alleys of Washington, D. C." is the title of an interesting pamphlet descriptive of tenement conditions in the District by Grace Vawter Hicknell, published by the Committee on Housing of the Woman's Welfare Department of the National Civic Federation.

New interest in alley conditions has been aroused during the last year. Various organizations appointed alley or housing committees, and meetings were held in private residences and churches. The Men and Religion Forward Movement and the Religion Forward Movement are calling attention to the problem of the alleys, and the housing committee of the Monday Evening Club, of which Dr. Thomas Jones is chairman, was active in giving illustrated lectures whenever opportunity offered.

Plans are now being made for the work for the next year. Letters have been addressed to all ministers in the city inviting them to speak on alley conditions on Sunday, December 1, and arrangements are being made for a series of public meetings. The committee is endeavoring to secure the cooperation of all city organizations in improving alley conditions. Those interested are invited to communicate with Miss Elizabeth Brown, of the Associated Churches.

## I. C. C. Rescinds Ruling On Territory Shipments

The Interstate Commerce Commission today rescinded its ruling of November 11 "that shipments destined from points in the United States to Porto Rico, the Canal Zone, the Philippine Islands, are co-extensive, and not export shipments," pending further consideration of the subject.

## What's on the Program in Washington Today

The following Masonic organizations will meet tonight: Lodge—St. John's, No. 11, E. A. Hope, No. 2, C. Royal Arch Chapter—Eureka, No. 4, Takoma, No. 12, Cathedral, No. 11. The following I. O. O. F. organizations will meet tonight: Lodge—Central, No. 1, Metropolitan, No. 15, and Phoenix, No. 28, business. Rebekah degree—Dorcas Lodge, No. 4. Organizations will meet tonight: Lodge—Syranusians, No. 10; Rathbone-Superior, No. 25, knight rank; Pythian Sisters—Rathbone Temple, 8. The following National Union councils will meet tonight: East Washington, No. 27; McKinley, No. 92. The following G. W. M. organizations will meet tonight: Seneca Tribe, No. 11; Minneola Tribe, No. 14; Idaho Council, No. 1. Lecture on "Bulgaria and Serbia," by Col. Nox McCain, illustrated with lantern slides, before the National Geographic Society, the New Masonic Temple, 4:30 and 8:15 p. m. Meeting of the Commercial Club, tonight. Twenty-second annual concert of the Vaughn Class of the Calvary Baptist Church, 8 p. m.

## Amusements.

National—"The Woman Hater's Club," 8:15 p. m. Columbia—"The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," 8:15 p. m. Belasco—"Gaby Deslys," 2 and 8 p. m. Chase—"Polite vaudeville," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Polk—"Vaudeville, afternoon and evening. Casino—"Vaudeville, afternoon and evening. Cosmos—"Vaudeville. Academy—"Life's Shop Window," 8:15 p. m. Lyceum—"High Life in Burlesque," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m. Grand—"The Dazzlers," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

## Concert Today

By the U. S. Soldiers' Home Band, Stanley Hall, at 3:30 p. m.

JOHN S. M. ZIMMERMANN, Director.

March, "Thomas Jefferson," Santelmann. Overture, "Schauspiel," Bach. Transcription, "The Angel's Serenade," Braga. Selection, "Don Caesar de Bazan," Massenet. Oriental scene, "The Star Dreamer," Bendix. Medley of popular songs, "Remick's Hits of 1912," Lampe. Finale, "A Blaze of Glory," Holzmann. "The Star-Spangled Banner."

## NOT IN, BUT MAYBE NEAR



## RAYMOND BELMONT SAID TO BE WEDDED TO ETHEL LORAIN

Son of Millionaire Reported to Have Eloped With Show Girl.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—White Light gossips today were busy with the story that Raymond Belmont, second son of August Belmont, financier, had yesterday married Miss Ethel Loraine, show girl who formerly worked at the Winter Garden. Information given to newspapers last night said the pair were married either in Brooklyn or Connecticut, and returned to New York for a series of public meetings. The ceremony is said to have been a quiet affair, and the bride was not at her apartment.

## TAFT'S TURKEY IN STRICT TRAINING

Thanksgiving Bird Gets Massage and Wash Down Every Day.

WESTERLY, R. I., Nov. 22.—President Taft's Thanksgiving turkey is being given a daily massage by Horace Vose, who for many autumns has made a practice of donning a bird to the White House table. Massaging a turkey, it may be mentioned for the benefit of New Yorkers, consists in gently rubbing the crop of the fowl in order to facilitate the digestion of the contents of said crop.

## Bellevue Company Choo-- Officers

The following officers of the Bellevue Improvement Company, of Bellevue, Charles County, Md., were elected at the annual meeting of the organization, held in this city yesterday: President, Col. J. C. Donaldson; vice president, George S. Johnson; secretary and treasurer, Charles A. Moss; the board of directors consists of Col. J. C. Donaldson, George S. Johnson, Charles A. Moss, G. E. May, and H. R. Thompson.

## BRYAN FOR CABINET TO MAINTAIN PEACE

Believed Commoner, in Order to Disarm Criticism and Help Bring About Harmony, Will Accept the Portfolio of State.

Plans to prevent war and keep the party from being split are now the great subject of thought and discussion in the Democratic camp. Strenuous efforts are being made by leading Democrats in the Senate and House and out of it, in close touch with Woodrow Wilson, to bring about a condition of peace in the Democratic party, and at the same time to keep the party steering along progressive channels. In pursuance of these efforts, progress has been made toward shaping up the cabinet and in particularly adjusting the troublesome situation in Congress, especially with reference to the organization of the Senate committee.

William Jennings Bryan, in spite of his statement that he will not accept the invitation of Governor Wilson to go to Bermuda, and that he has not talked over the office of Secretary of State, will probably enter the cabinet, and will do so as a part of the general attempt at harmonization.

Close friends of Mr. Bryan here are confident that he will accept the invitation to enter the cabinet, and will do so as a part of the general attempt at harmonization. Bryan is going to enter the cabinet, and will do so as a part of the general attempt at harmonization.

## Will Not Disturb Clark.

The story goes that Bryan at first had no intention of going into the cabinet. He intended to hold aloof. Then came bitter attacks on him, and he was charged with being a perennial trouble maker. He talked the situation over a great deal with close friends and came to the conclusion that he would hurt his own prospects if he put himself into a position of seeming neutrality.

## Here's a Book

The real "bad-man" has been slowly weeded out of the West, and only on the border is he to be found plying his trade. Perhaps his legal successor is the city crook who fleeces the less wise, the "get-rich-quick-Wallington" type, and the wicked villain after the true tales of his deeds are at a premium, for unless they are told in the nauseating melodramatic style of the "bad-man" happy medium is hard to reach. "Punchy McElsh" by Herbert Coolidge (A. L. McElsh & Co., Chicago), is near the happy medium than anything which has appeared for some time.

Traders in the old days, the "bad-man" is a kind of the vulgar hero, known as a scholar, who, left an orphan is picked up by the kind-hearted McElsh and travels with him through Texas, Arizona, and California. Gypsy life with all its adventures, both sad and happy, are pictured alluringly, while the illustrations in color, by J. N. Marchand, are full of strength and action.

## Wickersham Wants Trust Trials Open

Growing out of the action of Federal Judge Putnam, in Boston, in allowing hearings in the Shoe Machinery trust case behind closed doors, Attorney General Wickersham will recommend legislation to provide for public hearings before special masters in trust suits under the Sherman law. Attorney General Wickersham hopes to make a repetition of what occurred in the shoe machinery case impossible.

## ROBIN INSISTANT WIDE THREATENED TO CRIPPLE BANK

Sticks to Stry Under Grueling Cross-Examination.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Under grueling cross-examination, Joseph G. Robin, banker, stuck to his story today that Charles H. Hyde had threatened to take all of the funds out of the defunct Northern Bank of the City of New York, if he did not lend to the Carnegie Trust Company \$125,000. Robin was on the stand for further cross-examination by Max D. Steuer, counsel for the defendant, when the trial of the former city chamberlain, charged with bribery, was adjourned.

Steuer's rapid-fire questions put Robin through a severe test. First he was examined as to his former financial exploits, then as to his sanity, and finally as to his assumption of the name Robin. The witness refused to tell his real name, saying that it might incriminate him "in another country."

Robin On Stand. Joseph G. Robin, the convicted banker, told with great precision and a nice feeling for word values yesterday, the story of his conference in the summer of 1910 on the night before his bank, the Northern Bank of the City of New York, failed. His direct cross-examination took up the entire afternoon.

It was on August 22, 1910, that Robin spent an evening with Hyde and William J. Cummins, the former partner of the Carnegie Trust Company, and Joseph H. Reichmann, its president at that time. In Hyde's office, at 11 Wall Street, so the witness said, it was explained to him, he testified, that "the boys as Hyde called them" had called them, were in trouble, that convict Cummins and Reichmann and the other members of the Carnegie Trust Company controlled the Carnegie Trust Company, needed money the next day to keep the State Banking Department from closing the trust company's doors.

Hyde said to me, said Robin, "Well, we seem to be up against some proposition. But you can help these boys out."

When Robin demurred, Hyde said to him, according to his testimony, "Well, you're the only one who can help these boys out, and you've got to. If you don't help them, they'll have a check-up tomorrow morning for every damn cent of city money you have."

Robin said this shed a different light on the situation, and he began to see how he could lend the money, and especially as Hyde said further, so he testified.

"I'll tell you what I'll do. If you'll give these boys what they need I'll stop withdrawing money from your bank and will leave in it a balance increased by as much as you want to," said Hyde.

Hyde said to me, "To tell with the boys, I'll leave in it a balance increased by as much as you want to," said Hyde.

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